

last articulation, however, is not so strongly marked as the rest. The head is large, ovate, with two red eyes in front, and two short, conical, obscurely-articulated antennæ; the mouth is furnished with two strong maxillæ, which, when the animal is at rest, are completely retracted and out of sight. The first articulation of the body is furnished with two short feet, crowned at their extremities with a few short bristles. Down the centre of this and the following articulations is a dark line, marking the situation of the intestines. The last joint is also furnished with two short conical feet, or appendages crowned with short bristles, and a conical projection in the centre, crowned with about eleven pellucid cilia, which are undoubtedly the temporary lungs. I have frequently seen the animal comb them out with his large maxillæ. On each side of the branchial tubercle is a short conical appendage.

I must leave entomologists to decide the affinities of the little larva, and must beg them to pardon any errors in my description of it. I did not witness any further change, as the larvæ soon died, and the mass became clothed with mucedinous filaments.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES IN PLATE XIII.

a. Portions of filaments, with eggs magnified.

1. Appearance of an egg, highly magnified, soon after the specimens were brought home.

2. } Ditto on the following morning.

3. }
4. Ditto at six o'clock P.M.

5. } Ditto the next morning at twelve.

6. }
7. Ditto with the articulations strongly marked, and the dark mass (= *vitellus*) which furnishes the intestines.

8. Larva just burst from its shell.

XLV.—*Supplement to descriptions of Exotic Fungi in 'Annals of Nat. Hist.,' vol. iii. pp. 322 and 375. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.*

SINCE the publication of the two memoirs cited above on the Exotic Fungi in the collection of Sir W. J. Hooker, the discovery of a packet of Dr. Richardson's Arctic Fungi which had been mislaid, and the publication of Fries's 'Epicrisis,' who had received many of the species from Klotzsch, makes it necessary to give a short supplement. I have also to thank Dr. Montagne for one or two suggestions, of which I have availed myself in the following notes:—

1. *Lentinus villosus*, l. c. p. 322 = *L. fasciatus*, Berk., Hook. Journ. of Bot. v. ii. p. 146. t. 5.

2. *Polyporus vesparius*, l. c. p. 323. The specific name, as Dr. Montagne very properly remarks, is too near that of *Pol.*

vespaceus, Pers., equally with which it belongs to the genus *Hexagona*, Fr. I beg therefore to substitute for it *Hexagona Gunnii*.

3. *Pol. dædaleoides*, l. c. p. 325, belongs to the genus *Trametes*, Fr., therefore it will stand as *Trametes dædaleoides*.

4. *Dædalea appplanata*, l. c. p. 381 = *Dæd. Palisoti*, according to Dr. Montagne, who remarks that this species and *D. repanda* vary from two inches to a foot in diameter, and have the stem lateral, eccentric, or even central.

5. *Dædalea aspera*, l. c. = *Lenzites aspera*, nob.

6. *Dædalea latissima*, l. c. p. 382 = *D. sinulosa*, Fr. Ep. p. 495.

7. *Dædalea discolor*, l. c. = *Lenzites Klotzschii*, nob. Pileo sessili, suborbiculari, tenui, pluri-zonato, pallide ligneo demum subbrunneo, glabro, sub-nitido, plus-minus ruguloso. Hymenio obscuriore; lamellis tenuibus, rigidis, subintegris, antice furcatis, postice sinuoso-porosis.

Pileus 1—2 inches in diam. On oak. Allied to *Lenzites betulina*. *Dædalea discolor*, Fr., is a true *Dædalea*.

8. *Pol. Wightii*, l. c. p. 383 = *Hexagona Wightii*, Fr. Ep.

This is referred in my paper to *Pol. sinensis*, Fr., but it appears erroneously. Fries informs us that the species which I have called *Pol. Klotzschii* is preserved in old Swedish herbaria as *Bol. favus*, L., but according to Klotzsch, *Bol. favus* of the Linnæan herbarium* is *Hex. tenuis*. Dr. Montagne informs me that he has *Pol. Klotzschii* from Cuba, and that he also has regarded it as new. *Pol. Klotzschii*, Berk., must therefore be now considered as *Trametes sinensis*, Fr.

9. *P. sericeo-hirsutus*, l. c. p. 384 = *Hexagona sericea*, Fr. Ep. p. 497.

10. *P. fraxineus*, l. c. p. 389. The only specimen of the species thus marked in Dr. Richardson's collection is certainly not *P. fraxineus*, but I think a young specimen of *P. fomentarius*.

11. *P. obtusus*, Berk. l. c. p. 390 = *Trametes obtusus*, nob.

12. *P. subcinereus*, Berk. l. c. p. 391 = *Pol. adustus*. I am obliged to Dr. Montagne for this correction.

13. *P. biformis*, l. c. p. 392. The two fungi which I regarded as what Klotzsch intended here, are named by Fries *Pol. arcticus* and *P. pergamenus*. Fries, however, had received something else under the name of *P. biformis*, with which I am not acquainted. The short observation added to Klotzsch's characters belongs to *P. arcticus* and *P. pergamenus*.

14. *P. occidentalis*, l. c. p. 393 = *Trametes occidentalis*, Fr. Ep.

* Since the above was in type I have examined the specimen and find that it is named by Sir J. E. Smith; it is therefore no authority for *Bol. favus*, L. It is certainly *Hex. tenuis*.

15. *Nidularia striata*, var. *pusilla* = *N. plicata*, Fr., according to Dr. Montagne.

The following species were not included in the list:—

16. *Trametes stuppeus*, n. s. Apus, suberosus, pileo dimidiato, convexo, azono, stuppeo-villoso, ochraceo-fulvo; intus hymenioque ligneo-pallidus; poris magnis, 5–6 angulatis, dissepimentorum acie tenuissima. Pileus $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, about 1 inch long, clothed with long, dingy, pale, ochraceous tawny, tow-like down. Pores $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an inch across, deep behind, shallow in front towards the acute margin.

Carlton House, N. A., Ap. 23. Dr. Richardson. Resembling *Trametes gallica*, but very distinct. The surface of the pileus resembles that of *Pol. leoninus*.

17. *Pol. hyperboreus*, n. s. Ungulatus, durus, ponderosus; pileo glabro concentric sulcato; disco brunneo, margine obtuso, pruinoso, cervino; intus pallide cervino. Hymenio convexo ætate angustato, umbrino; poris minutis rotundis.

N. A., Dr. Richardson. Allied to *P. igniarius*, *ligneus*, and *australis*, but certainly distinct. The substance is equally hard, but of a much paler hue. Pileus 2 inches long, 4 inches broad, 2 inches deep, marked with a few concentric furrows; the older portion brown, the margin pale fawn-colour. Hymenium growing narrower with age.

18. *Pol. badius*, n. s. Crassus, durus, subponderosus, badius, intus ferrugineus; pileo parce concentric sulcato, minutissime ferrugineo-tomentoso, demum glabrato; hymenio lævi, poris mediis angulatis, dissepimentis tenuibus.

N. A., Dr. Richardson. A very distinct species, with far larger pores than those of *Pol. igniarius*, with which it agrees in size, and to which it is allied. The surface of the pileus is in parts even and cracked, in parts rough, with small corrugations. The flatness of the hymenium probably arises from the specimen having been fixed by the vertex.

19. *P. lilacino-gilvus*, Berk.

A single specimen found by Dr. Richardson agrees exactly with the species from Van Diemen's Land, but is in a very early stage of growth. I saw this species in M. Desmazières' herbarium, marked "*Pol. versicolor*, var. *incarnata*, reçu par M. Fée du consul de France au Brésil an 1826." It is possibly the same then with *Pol. Feei*, Fr., Linn. v. p. 518.

20. *Pol. varius*, Fr., N. A., Dr. Richardson.

21. *Pol. ferruginosus*, Fr., N. A., Dr. Richardson.

22. *Exidia glandulosa*, Fr., N. A., Dr. Richardson.

23. *Nidularia striata*, Bull., N. A., Dr. Richardson.

24. *Lycoperdon pertusum*, Sow. Br. Fung. t. 412. f. 2. Subglobose, peridio tenuissimo, membranaceo, furfuraceo-granuloso, demum lacunis plurimis irregularibus pertusum. Capil-

litio pallido. N. A., Dr. Richardson. About the size of a hazel-nut. Sporidia globose, equal in diameter to that of the flocci. Precisely the plant of Sowerby, except that his species is figured with a spurious stem. It is clearly no *Rhizopogon*, as asserted by Fries.

XLVI.—*A List of Plants collected by Charles Fellows, Esq., during his Tour in Lycia and Caria; with descriptions of the New Species.* By DAVID DON, Esq., Prof. Bot. King's College*.

N.B.—*Those to which an asterisk is affixed are new species, and will be found described at the end.*

DICOTYLEDONES v. EXOGENÆ.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Clematis cirrhosa, L.
Anemone coronaria, L.
 — *apennina*, L.
Adonis æstivalis, L.
Ficaria verna, Huds.

BERBERIDÆ.

Bongardia Rauwolfii, C. A. Mey.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

Papaver somniferum, L.
 — *orientale*, L.
 — *Argemone*, L.
Glaucium flavum, Crantz.
Rœmeria hybrida, DeCand.
Hypecoum procumbens, L.

FUMARIACEÆ.

Corydalis tuberosa, DeCand.
Fumaria capreolata, L.
 — *parviflora*, Lam.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Erophila vulgaris, DeCand.
Alyssum fulvescens, Sm.
Fibigia clypeata, Med.
Aubrietia deltoidea, DeCand.
Arabis verna, Br.
Cardamine hirsuta, L.
Diplotaxis tenuifolia, DeCand.
Brassica Rapa, L.

CISTINÆ.

Cistus cymosus, Dun.
 — *salvifolius*, L.
Helianthemum arabicum, Pers.

VIOLARIÆ.

Viola tricolor o, DeCand.

CARYOPHYLLÆ.

Silene Behen, L.
 — *vespertina*, L.
 — *orchidea*, L.
 — *linoides*, Otth.
Dianthus prolifer, L.
Holosteum umbellatum, L.

LINEÆ.

Linum angustifolium, Sm.
 — *hirsutum*, L.

GERANIACEÆ.

Erodium cicutarium, Sm.
 — *ciconium*, Willd.
 — *gruinum*, Willd.
Geranium tuberosum, L.
 — *molle*, L.
 — *lucidum*, L.

RUTACEÆ.

Ruta bracteosa, DeCand.

RHAMNÆ.

Rhamnus oleoides, L.
Paliurus aculeatus, Lam.

* From Mr. Fellows's 'Account of Discoveries in Lycia, &c., 1841,' a work of the highest interest for the valuable and original information which it contains upon ancient art, history, and philology, as well as the present state of the country.